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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

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INFIDELITY.

BY JOHN W. FRANCIS.

Thou who scorneth truth's divine,
Say what joy, what hope is thine?
Is thy soul from sorrow free?
Is this world enough for thee?
No! for care corrodes thy heart,
Art thou ready to depart?
No! thy nature bids thee shrink
From the void abyss's brink;
Thou may'st laugh, in broad sunshine,
Scoff, when sparkles the red wine.
Thou must tremble, when deep night
Shuts the fragrant from thy sight;
Morning comes, and thou blasphemest,
Yet another day thou deemest
Thine; but soon its light will wane,
Then thy warning comes again.
There's a morrow With no night—
Broad and blazing endless light!
Should it's dawn thy dreams oee'r-take,
Better thot dids't never wake!

"OUR STORY TELLER."

DOESTICKS' LETTERS.

"APRIL FOOLING."

When I came down to my breakfast the other morning my smelling apparatus informed me that something unusual was going on in the way of preparations for a good breakfast. The smell of coffee mingled with the grateful odor of wheat-cakes and delicately broiled steak and chops, and fish, while a dainty aroma peculiar, but yet penetrating and grateful, suggested to the imaginative soul a strong suspicion of fried oysters. What was the peculiar occasion which had caused such delicate viands to displace our customary hash and codfish balls, I did not know, but as my landlady has eight marriageable girls, and does her best to keep them constantly before the boarders, I naturally supposed that one of their birthdays was to be celebrated, and that a good breakfast was the beginning of the ceremonials.

Seating myself at the table, and preparing to begin, I soon collected about my hungry self steak, broiled fish, coffee, hot biscuits, cakes, stewed potatoes, and whatever else seemed to me to be the proper constituents of a good breakfast. Alas! alas! alas! I took into my mouth a fried oyster. It had a queer taste, but I thought that rather than transgress good manners by ejecting it from my mouth, I would swallow it. I did swallow it, but I concluded I wouldn't eat anymore of those fried oysters.

I then took a piece of steak—queer taste again—swallowed steak, but took no more steak.

Then asked for a piece of fish—queer taste again—tried to swallow fish as per previous programme, but an envious bone stuck in my throat, and I couldn't do it, and out it came.

Then I took some biscuit and a cup of coffee— queer taste about biscuit—and was just about to blow up landlady for buttering her biscuits with old butter, when I was moved to take a mouthful of coffee to take the taste out of my mouth—queer taste about coffee—*so* queer that out it came, without more ceremony, and the fawn colored pants of Young Binks, who sat next me suffered thereby exceedingly.

Just then I noticed every one of the eight daughters, and every one of the eight boarder lovers seemed to be almost choked with laughter. Concluded I would not condescend to take notice of the antics of a set of ill-bred girls, and so turned my next attention to a smoking hot plate of nicely browned griddle cakes, which the servant just brought up. Taking a dozen or so on my plate I covered them with butter, and then reached for a jug, which had on the outside a most conspicuous label which announced that the treacherous vessel contained "maple syrup"

Drenching my cakes with the most delicious fluid, I cut a huge mouthful which I straightway deposited between my teeth —queerer taste this time than ever before. No ceremony was to be observed now, my mouth was burning up with the fiery morsel, I could endure it not a second longer. So disregarding all forms of politeness, I gave a yell, a scream, a screech, and *out it came.*

Then the eight girls, and all the boarder chaps, the landlady, and even the servant behind my chair, burst into a huge simultaneous roar of laughter.

While the tears ran down my cheeks from the burning dose I had tried to swallow, bigger tears yet ran down their faces from the grand joke which pleased them so much, which I could not see the fun of. Knocking down the waiter behind me, and dragging the table cloth and dishes off the table by the suddenness of my exit, I rushed from the room amid the crash of crockery and the roar of uncontrollable laughter.

As I fled along the hall toward my own room, I heard a shout which opened my eyes to the truth of the case, and showed me that I was a victim. The words were but two, but they were wonderfully emphatic and expressive, and I was fated to hear them many a time again throughout that wretched day. These fatal syllables were, as I said, but two, but those two were, April fool!

Of course I instantly saw the joke, if joke it is. You see that the eight ladies afore spoken of, being each one provided with a lover, have not the slightest compunction in poking all sorts of fun at me, as it happens that I am the only old bachelor in the establishment. So it was for my especial benefit that a cup of coffee was salted with four ounces of Epsom salts that morning. Also that certain biscuits were soaked in vinegar. Also that certain mutton chops, veal cutlets, and pieces of steak were fried in lard, in lamp oil, in whale oil, and that finally a batch of griddle cakes were fixed up for my especial benefit, which it was intended I should butter nicely, and then flood with a copious out-pouring of "maple syrup," all of which I did; but the "butter" was a mixture of yellow beeswax and mutton tallow, and the maple syrup was ingeniously concocted from about equal parts of pepper, vinegar, and Worcestershire sauce, with a strong sprinkling of cayenne pepper. You can imagine what a sweet dose I got, after soaking my cakes full of this delectable mixture. No wonder I thought a torch-light procession was going down my throat, and that I immediately rushed for somebody or something to put it out. Mad was I, clear down to the toes of my boots, and I resolved to get out of that house and never come back again until a proper and suitable apology had been made.

Dashing off my slippers I thrust my foot into my boot, only to find it plunged into a quart of strong soft soap. Then when I tried to put on my overcoat I found both sleeves sewed up, and a long needle stuck in the skirt, so that if I had not discovered it I should inevitably been impaled the first time I tried to sit down.

Got dressed at last, and started down town, my last mishap in the house being the tumbling on my head out of the top of my hat of about half a peck of sharp pointed tacks, which had been artfully concealed by the sportive girls.

Going down street I saw a silver half-dollar on the side-walk. Trying to pick it up a hidden string caused it to disappear round the corner, and a grand chorus of rascally boys shouted "April-foel."

I saw an old hat on the sidewalk. In my savage mood I kicked it with all my force. It had a big stone inside, and I kicked the nail off my big toe.

Got into a crowd. Man called out to me, "A fellow is picking your pocket, look out for him." I told him he couldn't "April-fool" me again, and it was only when I got home at night and found that my watch had really been stolen, that I found the man was in earnest.

The letters I received that day would almost make a man believe that all the world thought him the one grand fool of all creation. I had offers of the most wonderful sort. Shares of all kinds at prices next to nothing. I had offers of partnership in banks, oil wells, gold mines, flying machines. Railroads: Aerial, underground, arcade, surface, floating. Steamboat: To run on land, in air, wrong side up, by gas, salad oil, wind-mill in bow. Machines: To make cod-fish balls, to make cod-fish balls out of beef bones, old shoe strings. Offers of shares in machine to make first-class cod-fish balls from old boots, also from disused hoop-skirts, old wool hats turkey feathers, artificial flowers. Machines to make roast beef from India rubber shoes; also from worn-out teakettles; and a hundred other likely plans.

Then I had letters announcing that I had drawn a prize in the lottery—in fact every country—prizes ranging from $10,000 to $150,000, but all wanted a small advance before I could realize anything.

Then I was told of huge fortunes that had fallen to me which only needed a small advance to enable the lawyer to go on with his investigations to secure a double-headed competency for life.

In fact I had more than a hundred, and two or three hundred added to that chances to make immense fortunes, provided always *I would make a small advance to somebody.*

I didn't make any small advances to *any*body, but I went home to my boarding-house, having no place else to go. There I found a new assortment of letters wanting me to take shares in copper lodes, in silver mines, in quicksilver streams, in more oil wells, in salt mountains, and finally in salad oil fountains, in sugar rocks, in molasses creeks, in custard lakes, in ice cream valleys, in hash mountains, and ranges of solid fried oysters five hundred miles long.

I didn't go down to supper. I had had enough for one day.

But when I went to bed I found my pillow soaking wet with—well, water from the slop-pail. I tried to get into bed, and found my feet stopped half way by reason of what girls call an "apple-pie" bed. Straightened things out at last; turned out my gas and went to sleep; awoke at 2 a. m. a good deal more than half suffocated by gas. I looked and found that some of our jokesters had tied a string to the thumb-screw of my gas-burner, and led it out through a crack in the door, and so, after I had turned off my gas, they had quietly turned it on again, without it being lighted, their amiable purpose evidently being to smother me in my bed.

Now I want to know if the excuse of the "1st of April" is enough to excuse every sort of rascality and ruffianism? If I pick a man's pocket of his gold watch and chain, and he catches me at it, will the judge accept my plea of an "April-fool" joke, and let me go free? Not much.

Ditto with other crimes. And now I want to know why I should submit to having my clothes ruined, my peace destroyed, my health engendered, to say nothing of being made the laughing-stock of the town on that day more than any other?

If you can tell me, pray and please do.
Inquiringly,
Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTIKS, P.

CURIOUS, QUAINT, AND RARE.

THE QUEEN BEE.

Reaumur relates the following anecdote of which he was a witness:— A queen bee, and some of her attendants, were apparently drowned in a brook. He took them out of the water, and found that neither the queen bee, nor her attendants were quite dead. Reaumur exposed them to a gentle heat, by which they were revived. The plebeian bees recovered first The moment they saw signs of animation in their queen, they approached her, and bestowed upon her all the care in their power, licking and rubbing her; and when the queen had acquired sufficient force to move, they hummed aloud, as if in triumph!

To Capt. Ayres, of the Ship Polly, on a Voyage from London to Philadelphia.

SIR,

We are informed that you have, imprudently, taken Charge of a Quantity of Tea; which has been sent out by the *India* Company, *under the Auspices of the Ministry*, as a Trial of *American* Virtue and Resolution. Now, as your Cargo, on your Arrival here, will most assuredly bring you in to hot water; and as you are perhaps a Stranger *to these Parts*, we have concluded to advise you of the present Situation of Affairs in *Philadelphia*—that, taking Time by the Forelock, you may stop short in your dangerous Errand—secure your Ship against the Rafts of combustible Matter which may be set on Fire, and turned loose against her: and more than all this, that you may preserve your own Person, from the Pitch and Feathers that are prepared for you.

In the first Place we must tell you, that the *Pennsylvanians* are, *to a Man*, passionately fond of Freedom; the Birthright of *Americans:* and at all Events are determined to enjoy it.

That they sincerely believe, no Power on the Face of the Earth has a Right to tax them without their Consent.

That in their Opinion, the Tea in your Custody is designed by the Ministry to enforce such a Tax, which they will undoubtedly oppose; and in so doing, give you every possible Obstruction.

We are nominated to a very disagreeable, but necessary Service.—To our Care are committed all Offenders against the Rights of *America*: and hapless is he, whose evil Destiny has doomed him to suffer at our Hands.

You are sent out on a diabolical Service and if you are so foolish and obstinate as to complete your Voyage; by bringing your Ship to Anchor in this Port; you may run such a Gauntlet, as will induce you, in your last Moments, most heartily to curse those who have made you the Dupe of their Avarice and Ambition.

What think you Captain, of a Halter around your Neck—ten Gallons of liquid Tar decanted on your Pate—with the Feathers of a dozen wild Geese laid over that to enliven your Appearance?

Only think seriously of this—and fly to the Place from whence you came—fly without Hesitation—without the Formality of a Protest—and above all, Captain *Ayres* let us advise you to fly without the wild Geese Feathers.

Your Friends *to serve*
THE COMMITTEE *as before subscribed.*
Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1773.

A Laughable thing took place at a revival meeting, somewhere in Mississippi, not long since. The minister noticed a seedy-looking chap in one of the seats, looking as though he needed religion, or a good square meal. So he stepped up to him, and asked him if he was a Christian. "No, sir," said he. "I am editor of the Democratic paper of this place." "Then, in the name of God, let us pray." replied the devoted minister.

A New Orleans judge riding in the cars recently, from a single glimpse of the countenance of a lady by his side, imagined he knew her, and ventured the remark that the day was pleasant, she only saying "Yes." "Why do you wear a veil?" queried the dispenser of justice. "Lest I attract attention." It is the province of gentlemen to admire," replied the gallant man of law. "Not when they are married." "But I'm not." "Indeed." "Oh, no; I'm a bachlor." The lady quietly removed her veil, disclosing to the astonished magistrate the face of his mother-in-law.

—The following advertisement appeared in an Irish paper:

"Whereas, Patrick Malony has fraudulently taken away several articles of wearing apparel without my knowledge, this is, therefore, to inform him that if he does not immediately return the same, his name shall be made public."

—"By George!" exclaimed a Frenchman the other morning. "I have slept sixteen hours. I went to bed at eight and got up at eight."

—An Irish editor congratulates himself that "half the lies told about him ain't true."

SALT WATER MOSQUITOES.—Old Captain Jones, of Stonington, Connecticut, relates the following remarkable incident that occurred on the passage from New York some years ago: He observed, one summer afternoon, a heavy cloud arise from the land, and to his great surprise, approach the vessel. Suddenly it broke near him, and millions of mosquitoes covered the deck of the vessel, to the depth of several inches, while part of the flock went through the mainsails, leaving nothing but the bolt-ropes hanging idly to the spars. Corroborative evidence to this astonishing tale was found in the person of a "down East skipper," who heard the story, and who, on comparing dates with the narrator, declared that two days afterward he was boarded by the same flock, and they all wore canvas breeches.

—A servant girl who had just been admonished by her mistress to be very careful in "washing up" the best tea things, was overheard shortly afterward, in the back kitchen, indulging in the following soliloquy, while in the act of wiping the sugar basin: "If I was to drop this 'ere basin, and was to catch it, I s'pose I shouldn't catch; but if I was to drop it, and wasn't to catch it, I reckon I just should catch it."

—A youngster, while perusing a chapter in Genesis, turning to his mother inquired if people in those days used to do sums on the ground. It was discovered that he had been reading the passage, "And the sons of men multiplied upon the face of the earth."

—When is a brick a tile? When it's a project-tile.

A deacon in Illinois objected to the organ purchased by his church, and when called upon to close the service with prayer said: "Call on the machine! If it can sing the glory of God it can pray too. Call on the machine!

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NOTICE.

☞All communications must be addressed "Editor of the Louisianian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

THURSDAY APRIL 27, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

☞Senator Butler and Representative Mahoney, of Plaquemines Parish, paid us a visit yesterday; and so did Mr. Tucker, of the *New Orleans Standard*.

☞Dispatches rumor that the Grand Duke Alexis, third son of the Czar of all the Russias, is about to visit the United States. Let him come. This scion of Imperialism will doubtless see much that is calculated to shock the weak nerves of such aristocrasy and exclusivism as prevail around the Court at St. Petersburg.

☞The City Administrators are enlivening and inspiriting their debates and discussions with occasional unbecoming personalities. We suggest to the "Fathers" that it ill compuets with the dignity of their offices, and the gravity of the subjects they are called on to discuss, to permit ebullitions of temper to betray them into the indulgence in so many personalities and philippics during their deliberations at the Board.

☞The Records of crimes, misfortunes, accidents and casualities, during the past week are enough to satisfy to nausea the cravings of the worst monger of any sort. Day after day have the columns of the city journals, been teeming with them in almost every variety and of every grade. But horrible as are some of them they are surpassed in cold blooded atrocity by the smothering of an aged, a defenceless woman, for the sake of plundering her money.

☞The City Council passed the ordinance to drain the City and construct protection levees in the rear of New Orleans, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor; Administrators Lewis and Walton voting to sustain the veto. The Mayor's message in sustaining the grounds on which he opposes the passage of the ordinance is too lengthy for our columns, or we would transfer it to our paper today.

There seems to be now the nearest approach to the effective draining of the city, and the protection of New Orleans from overflow, that has yet been made to "a consummation so devoutly to be wished."

☞The immortal Junius somewhere in one of his letters (to Sir Wm. Draper we think) satirizes that gentleman's lavish indulgence in figurative language, in this wise; "masks, racks, hatchets and files dance through your letters, in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion." But this bewildering maze, sinks into insignificant nothingness by the side of the dance of injunctions and mandamuses in the Eighth District Court. The learned Judge is perplexed and besieged beyond mortal endurance, and he has called "time" on the combatants, but "still they come" irresistibly pressing on. It has occurred to us that the Attorney General might intervene somewhere in behalf of the State and the general good, and enjoin any further injunctions and mandamuses till Judge Dibble can rid his docket of some of the thousand and one cases now before him.

☞The entertainment to Gen. W. T. Sherman at the halls of the Union League Club on Saturday evening, was we are informed a successful affair, and was characterized by the prevalence of a harmonious good feeling; and the speeches, in proposal of, as well as in response to the toasts drank, all spontaneously and strongly approving and endorsing the United States, and State Governments, and their distinguished repsesentatives, President Grant and Governor H. C. Warmoth. Prominent among the speakers were Gov. Warmoth, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Col. C. W. Lowell, Gen. Smith and Senator Pinchback, Judge Dibble and Capt. C. S. Sauvinet.

POT POURRI.

Two colored men, graduates at law of the Howard University of Washington City, are to be presented to the Supreme Court to-morrow (Thursday) morning, by Attorney General Belden, and it is expected that a large delegation of the lately enfranchised will be on hand to witness the ceremony.

The above, heading and all, is from that well named city paper the *Picayune*. There is no doubt that this morning there will be a large delegation on hand to witness the ceremony, but they will, we expect be very far from being exclusively of the lately enfranchised. The interest of all right thinking, reasonable, civilized people, will be directed towards observing how barrier after barrier, of the strong holds of ignorance, exclusiveness, and prejudice falls and crumbles before the advancing march of civilization and liberal ideas.

The United States Government have decided by the highest possible arbitrament, that there shall "be no distinction on account of color," and it is remarkably *picayunish* for news mongers and item scribblers, to indulge in these small, petty, senseless innendos. Messrs. Bell and Shadd are we have every reason to believe fully qualified for the admission they are seeking, if they are not, there is no doubt that their applications will be rejected. We lament to learn that obstacles are presented from quarters, where aid was expected.

☞We perceive by advertisement that holders of warrants, for the payment of money for mileage and per diem of members of the General Assembly, and for contingent expenses of the two houses, during the session of 1871, are required to present them to experts for examination and registry. The Judge of the Eighth District Court appointed the Auditors to ascertain the amount of outstanding claims against the State, on account of carrying on the business of the Legislature. It would be as well for holders of warrants to present their claim for this preliminary audit.

☞Since our last issue we have had the pleasure of welcoming to our sanctum Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D., of Straight University; Dr. J. T. Newman, M. A., of the Hathaway home; G. S. Chapman Esq., of the Baton Rouge *State Journal*, and Hon. J. Henri Burch, of the *Grand Era*.

☞The *Weekly Iberville South* of April 22 contains a report of the permanent organization of the School Board for the Parish of Iberville. The Board as organized is composed of Hon. J. H. Noland, President; Geo. B. Loud, Secretary, Joseph Wade, Anthony Coleman, and Wm. Page. The Board agreed to establish seven schools in the various wards. Thus may the people of Iberville hope to be able soon to obtain facilities for the education of their children.

☞Not least among the losses sustained by the people of Monroe, by the terrible hurricane which visited that town on the 14th inst., was the destruction of the "Wisner School House." The Louisiana *Intelligencer* says: The destruction of this building is a heavy loss to the cause of education among the colored people in our town. Put up last year at an expense of over four thousand dollars, two teachers had been employed by the School Directors since the middle of last December, and during the last month the number of children in attendance exceeded two hundred. On Wednesday last, Miss Clara Denson, teaching the more advanced pupils, had an examination at which we attended, and we must say that we were surprised and gratified at the progress the children had made.

We learn that the Baptist Church has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Board of School Directors, and that no interruption of the school has taken place. Steps will be taken to rebuild the school house on a different plan.

We must say that while we were not much astonished at the remarks of joy and gladness that were given vent to by certain parties when they heard of the destruction of the building, we did not think that there was a man base enough to express the opinion, "that he wished the teachers and children had been in it?" A man who would express such an opinion is beneath notice and contempt.

☞The crevasse in the levee at Bonnet Carre continues to admit immense volumes of water into the lands adjacent, and creates and keeps alive grave apprehensions of overflow in the rear of New Orleans. The breach is reported to be about four hundred feet wide and the water rushes in with roaring impetuousity. The flood has reached to the fourteenth mile post of the Jackson Railroad track. The greatest and most strenuous exertions are still going on to arrest the further progress of the damage.

☞We learn with pleasure that the parties who drove Senator Butler from the cabin of the Steamer Bannock City, below New Orleans, and who assaulted him in a cowardly manner, will be promptly dealt with. Senator Butler was insulted because of his color; but it must be understood that Senators shall be respected.

Attakapas Register.

THE CITY SHCOOL BOARD.

It is rarely the case that so general an approval is rendered by all parties as has been given to the selection of the gentlemen chosen by the State Board of Education to compose the Board of Directors for the public schools of New Orleans. While, previous to the action of the State Board, there were some who expressed the fear that a board to be chosen would prove unacceptable to the community, and while others, accustomed to the prophets of evil, predicted the speedy ruin of the schools under such control, as was supposed by them to be inevitable, it is a gratifying fact that with the announcement of the names of the directors, the selection met the warm approval of the community at large, and every apprehension of injudicious management of the schools was dispersed.

The high character and known ability of the gentlemen nominated were sufficient to inspire confidence in their judgment as well as their ability and integrity; and the board, in the selection of its officers and in the prudence and deliberation which have thus far marked its proceedings, has fully justified the favorable opinion of the public.

The President of the board, Hon. H. C. Dibble, Judge of the Eighth District Court, is so well known as a gentleman of culture and an accomplished jurist as to need no notice at our hands. No better selection could have been made. Mr. Dibble is the director from the second representative district, one of the finest portions of our city, and the large and popular schools situated therein are fortunate in possessing a director who combines in himself so many qualifications for the position to which he has been appointed.

Hon. Michael Hahn, the director from the first representative district, has for years been prominently before the public—first as Governor of the State, and more recently as editor of the New Orleans *Republican*, which his trenchant pen did much to elevate to its present position of influence, while the experience gained by him in former years qualifies him to be of great use as a member of the board.

Thomas Lynne, Esq., director from the third representative district, is Clerk of the Eighth District Court. His frank and genial nature makes him a general favorite, while he brings to the performance of his duties an experience gained as director in the late Third Ward Board which will be of great value in his present position. As chairman of one of the most important committees (that on schoolhouses), Mr. Lynne will be of great value to the city's interests.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, the director from the fourth representative district, is well known in public life as the Senator from the Second District. As a leading representative of the race who were, in the past, excluded from participation in public affairs, Mr. Pinchback naturally attracts attention. None doubt his intellectual fitness for the position, while the dignity and moderation which have marked his course as a member of the board have disarmed the criticism which in some quarters was excited by his appointment. Senator Pinckback has qualities of character peculiarly calculated to render him of great use to society, and as a member of the City Board he will have ample opportunity to use them.

J. R. Clay, Esq., director of the fifth representative district is a well known broker of this city. The urbanity which has given him his popularity in private life, and the intelligent energy which has secured his business success, will, together, insure his usefulness and influence as school director. The somewhat remote link which connects him with a once oppressed race will insure for them his sympathy, and, if even the necessity should arise, his earnest advocacy.

The sixth representative district has, as director, Hon. B. F. Joubert, well known as the United States Assessor for this district. Selected because of his fitness for the position, the appointment of Mr. Joubert gives special satisfaction to those who regard the claims of manhood as paramount to those of race or class. Intelligent and decided in his views, yet unassuming in his manner, Mr. Joubert will do good service on the board.

Captain C. W. Boothby, the member from the seventh representative district, though among the youngest of the directors, bids fair to become one of the most useful. His past record is one honorable to himself, and inspires the assurance that in this new field of public service he will win the confidence and approval which have, in other fields, rewarded his devotion to the public good.

Dr. J. B. Cooper, of the eighth representative district, is everywhere known as a gentleman of education and experience, thoroughly enlisted in the cause of education. No school under his charge will lack intelligent and watchful supervision, while his courage and firmness make him valuable as a member of the board. Every faithful teacher will find in the Doctor a consistent and appreciating friend.

Dr. J. T. Jackson, from the ninth representative district, though younger than his medical colleague, possesses similar characteristics. Were we a teacher, we should court appointment in his district, with the certainty that whatever of merit we might possess would be appreciated, and that in the trials and perplexities incident to the profession, we would always find in the director a sympathizing adviser.

General James Longstreet is the director from the tenth representative district; quiet and unpretending, as the true gentlemen ever is, a man of cultivated mind and trained to self-reliance, this director is conceded to be a valuable acquisition to the educational work. The moral courage displayed in his manly acceptance of the results of the war has given him an influence which, in his present position, he can exert to great advantage.

Hon. E. W. Pierce, the affable and popular Senator from the fourth district, is the director in the eleventh representative district. Few gentlemen are better known in our city than is Mr. Pierce, and wherever he is known his unaffected courtesy and clear intelligence have secured him unchallenged respect. His conservative views on some of the questions which divide public opinion in school matters make him, perhaps, the most popular member of the board in circles outside of the party to which he belongs.

Rev. L. C. Matlack is the director from the twelfth representative district. His recent position as pastor of one of our city churches has made him widely known while the reputation he brought to this city is such as only a life-long devotion to principle could accumulate. An unswerving friend of the people, and an earnest advocate of popular education, Mr. Matlack will disappoint no just expectation.

W. H. Toy, Esq., is the director from the thirteenth representative district, formerly known as Algiers. Honest and capable, his duties will be discharged with conscientious fidelity. Already experienced in this work, and acquainted with the wants and condition of the schools situated in the district he represents, Mr. Toy is the very best selection that could have been made.

Hon. J. S. Waltan, the remaining member of the Board, is connected with it through that provision of the school law which makes the City Treasurer and ex-officio, a member of the Board of School Directors. It is not likely that he will take an active part in its deliberations, though eminently fitted for usefulness in that work.

Rev. W. Rollinson is the secretary of the board. Already this gentleman has won the esteem of all who are associated with him. Mr. Rollinson has been known for many years as a warm friend of the colored people, and, while his sympathies in that direction have greatly quickened by his observation and experience since he became a citizen of this State, yet the moderation with which he uses them, and the courtesy which marks his dealings with those who are opposed to his radical views adds greatly to his usefulness, popularity and strength. He is the right man for his place.

Controlled by such a body of gentlemen, the public schools of New Orleans may look for a brightening future. We do not say that others, whose names were pressed for positions on the board, would not have been equally acceptable and useful had they been appointed; but as a limited number only could be selected, we believe that the present board combines as many of the elements of success as could possibly be secured. Most of its members are representative men; all are faithful and fearless. Too intelligent to be misled and too brave to be intimidated, they will perform the work instrusted to them "without fear or favor." Progressive, without being destructive, and prudent, without being rimid, the schools of our city will feel the inspiration of a new life under the influence of the present Board of Directors.

We give below a list of the standing committees of the board:

On Teachers—Hon. E. W. Pierce, Hon. B. F. Joubert, Captain C. W. Boothby, General James Longstreet, Thomas Lynne, Esq.

On Rules and Regulations—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, J. B. Cooper, M. D.

On Finance—General James Longstreet, J. R. Clay, Esq., J. T. Jackson, M. D.

On Text Books and Apparatus—J. T. Jackson, M. D., Rev. L. C. Matlack, Captain C. W. Boothby.

On Library—Rev. L. C. Matlack, W. H. Toy, Esq., Hon. Michael Hahn.

On Normal and High Schools—Hon. Michael Hahn, Hon. E. W. Pierce, Rev. L. C. Matlack.

ORIGIN OF THE USE OF TOBACCO.

"Maister John Nicot, Counsellor to the Kyng, beeyng Embassadour for the Kyng in Portugall, in the yeres of our Lorde, 1559, 60, 61, wente one daye to see the Prysons of the Kyng of Portugall, and a gentleman beeyng the keeper of the saide Prysons presented hym this hearbe, as a strange Plant brought from Florida; the same Maister Nicot, hauyng caused the saide hearbe to be set in his garden, where it grewe and multiplied marveillously, was vpon a tyme aduertised, by one of his Pages, that a young man, a kinne to that Page, made a saye of that hearbe bruised, both the herbe and the joice together upon an ulcer, whiche had vpon his cheeke nere vnto his nose, coming of a *Noli me tangere* whiche bega to take roote already at the gristles of the Nose, wherewith he founde hym self marveillously eased. Therefore the said Maister Nicot caused the sicke yong man to be brought before hym, causing the saide herbe to be continued to the sore eight or tenne daies, this saide *Noli me tangere*, was vtterly extinguished and healed: and he had sent it, while this cure was a working to a certain Physition of the Kyng of Portugall of the moste fame, for to see the further workyng and effect of the said *Nicotiane*, and sending for the same yong man at the end of tenne daies, the said Phisition seeyng the uisage of the said sicke yong man certified, that the saide *Noli me tangere* was utterly extinguished, as in deede he never felt it since. Within a while after, one of the Cookes of the said Embassadour hauying almost cut off his Thombe, with a great choppyng knife, the steward of the house of the saide gentleman ranne to the saide *Nicotiane*, and dressed him there with fyve or sixe times, and so in the ende thereof he was healed: from that time forwarde this hearbe began to bee famous throughout all *Lisborne*, where the court of the Kyng of Portugall was at that presente, and the vertue of this saide hearbe was preached, and the people beganne to name it the Ambassadour's hearbe! Wherefore there came certaine daies after, a gentleman of the country, Father to one of the Pages of the Ambassadour, who was troubled with an vlcer in his Legge, hauyng had the same two yeres, and demaunded of the saide Ambassadour for his hearbe, and vsing the same in suche order as is before written, at the ende of tenne or twelve daies he was healed. From that time fourth the fame of that hearbe increased in such sorte, that manye came from all places to have that same herbe. Emong all others there was a woman that had her face covered with a Ringworme rooted, as though she had a Visour on her face, to whom the saide L: Ambassadonr caused the herbe to be given her, and told how she should vse it, and at the ende of eight or tenne daies, this woman was thoroughleye healed, she came and shewed herself to the Ambassadour, shewing him of her healyng. After there came a captain to presente his sonne, sick of the Kinges euill to the saide L: Ambassadour, for to send him into France, vnto whom there was saye made of the saide hearbe, whiche in fewe daies did beginne to shewe greate signes of healing, and finally was altogether healed of the kinges euill. The L: Ambassadour seeing so great effectes proceeding of this hearbe, and hauing heard say that the Lady Montigny that was, dyed at Saint Germans, of an vlcer bredde in her breast, that did turn to a *Noli me tangere*, for which there could never be remedey bee founde, and likewise that the Countesse of Ruffe, had sought for all the famous Phisitions of that Realme, for to heale her face, unto whom they could give no remedy, he thought it good to communicate the same into France, and did send it to Kyng Fraunces the seconde; and to the Queen Mother, and to many other Lords of the Courte with the maner of governyng the same: and how to applie it vnto the said diseases, even as he had found it by experience; and chiefly to the lorde of Jarnac governour of Rogell, with whom the saide Lorde Ambassadour had great amitie for the service of the Kyng. The whiche Lorde of Jarnac, told one daye at the Queenes Table, that he had caused the saide *Nicotiane* to be distilled, and caused the water to be dronke, mingled with water *Euphrasie*, otnerwise called eyebright, to one that was shorte breathed, and was therewith healed."—*Joyfull News out of the newe found worlde, &c.*, 1577.—*Black Letter.*

Those who marry old people merely in expectation to bury them, hang themselves in hopes that same one will come and cut the halter.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, April 26—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—We noticed a moderately fair inquiry, but the movement has been restricted by the light offerings, and thus far about 1500 bales have sold. Prices are steady and firm for good cottons. Good Ordinary sold at 12⅜c., and 12½c. was refused for very strict.

Yesterday's business embraced 7350 bales, including 250 in addition to those reported last evening, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Inferior	7 @ 7¼	—
Low Ordinary	8 @ 9	—
Ordinary	9¼@10¼	10¼
Good Ordinary	12¼@12⅜	12¼
Low Middling	13¼@13⅜	13¼
Middling	14¼@14⅜	14¼
Strict Middling	15 @—	—
Good Middling	15¼@15⅜	15¼

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And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses charged and sent to any part of the country. Watches pairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to
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Feb. 16 1y

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A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.
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References:
Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., Stark Pinckard & Co., John Q. Terry, Esq., Lloyd R. Coleman, Esq., Samuel Barrett, Esq.

$5 GOOD $8

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AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains. etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design. reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found.

A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate, jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn neri, correct and serviceable article. large or small size, in complete running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mail free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D. also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

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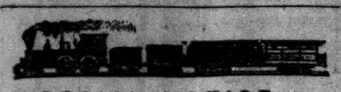

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,
And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.
For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON.
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W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad,

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE
AND
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on
Monday, November 21, 1870,
and passenger trains will run as follows ;
Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M,, connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.
Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.
FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

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General Superintendent.

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The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.
Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northen Mail.
Time to New York, 70 Hours.
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.
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Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.
Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent ;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
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D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.
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CLASS F.
TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON
Saturday, May 6, 1871,
HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME :
20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
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1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
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tutional rule to put the bill on its second reading, with a view to print and fix.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to suspend the rule by the following vote:

Yeas: Barber, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, Pierce, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—20.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Blackman, Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pinchback, Ragan, Thomas—10.

[Mr. Coupland in the chair.]

The time having arrived to which the special order of the day was postponed, the bill was called for which was fixed for two o'clock. The question then arose, what bill should come up.

Mr. Pinchback raised the point of order, that no other bill could be taken up, without further postponing the special order of the day, except the printing bill.

Mr. Smith was debating the point of order, when—

Mr. Campbell raised the point of order that a point of order was not debatable.

The point of order was sustained.

The question then recurred upon the point raised by Mr. Pinchback.

The chair decided that the printing bill should be taken up without further action being had.

By unanimous consent, Senate bill No. 62 was called up by Mr. Campbell and made the special order for Monday next at 1 p. m.

Senate bill No. 94, to be entitled an act to define the duties and fix the compensation of the State Printer, was taken up.

Mr. Blackman moved the bill be considered section by section.

Mr. Barber moved to take a recess until seven o'clock this evening.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to take a recess by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Barber, Butler, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Noland, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Todd, Wilcox—13.

Nays: Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Herwig, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Pinchback, Ray, Thomas, Twitchell—16.

Mr. Pinchback moved to adjourn until 12 m. Monday.

On call of the yeas and nays, the motion to adjourn was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland-Daigle, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker-Ingaaham, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Pinchback, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd—25.

Nays: Futch, Noland, Ragan, Ray, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—7.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until the twentieth inst., at 12 o'clock m.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Forty-Second Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Monday, February 20, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate; and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—36.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The minutes of the previous day's session were corrected and third reading dispensed with.

MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE.

The Secretary informed the House that the Senate had concurred, with amendments, in the following bills, viz:

House bill No. 146, appropriating $250,000 to pay expenses of the General Assembly:

House bill No. 209, known as the Slaughterhouse bill.

And presented for the consideration of the House the following bills, viz:

Senate bill No. 63, to provide for the drainage of New Orleans;

Senate bill No. 123, to amend and re-enact section eleven of an act to incorporate the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, approved September 26, 1868;

Senate bill No. 219, to incorporate the Morning Star Benevolent Association of Shreveport, Louisiana;

Senate bill No. 220, authorizing Oran M. Kinchen to adopt Hattie Louise Harvey as one of his children;

Senate bill No. 221, for the relief of R. P. Bruton, State Tax Collector for the parish of Union.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Office of Chief Clerk,
New Orleans, February 18, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate of the State of Louisiana:

Gentlemen—I am directed by the House to ask the concurrence in the following House bills:

No. 116, an act to incorporate the city of Monroe; to fix boundaries; to provide for the government and create a recorder's court for the same.

No. 207, an act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the town of Mansfield, in the parish of De Soto, approved April 15, 1847."

No. 217, an act entitled "an act to incorporate the town of Harrisonburg, in the parish of Catahoula, and fixing the boundaries of the same."

No. 239, an act to authorize the Police Jury of the parish of Morehouse to issue the bonds of the parish to the amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

No. 91, an act to aid and facilitate the Land Improvement Company.

No. 29, an act to create the parish of Webster, and providing for the complete organization thereof.

No. 132, an act to provide for the deepening of the water on the bar existing at Pass-a-l'Outre, at the mouth of the river Mississippi, to remove impediments to the navigation at said bar, and to provide for the issuance of bonds of the State of Louisiana in payment therefor, and to create a revenue to meet the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon.

No. 131, an act to grant the aid of the State to the Lafourche and Terrebonne Draining and Land Improvement Company.

And to inform the Senate that the House has concurred in the following bills:

Substitute for Senate bill No. 31, an act providing for the improvement of the navigation of Bayous D'arbonne and Cornie, and making an appropriation therefor.

Senate bill No. 55, a bill to be entitled an act to incorpotate the Young Veterans of 1862-65 Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Senate bill No. 89, a bill to be entitled an act giving consent of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana to the purchase, by the United States, of lands within this State for public purposes.

Senate bill No. 124, an act granting Mrs. Louisa F. Collins the right of keeping a ferry across the Atchafalaya river.

Senate bill No. 145, an act granting J. J. Waren and F. W. Crawford, of the parish of St. Landry, the right of keeping a ferry across the Atchafalaya river, near the mouth of Bayou Rouge, on the road leading from Monganza, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, to Opelous, in the parish of St. Landry.

Senate bill No. 90, an act entitled an act to provide for the reliuquishment to the United State, in certain, cases, of title to lands for sites of light stations on the coast and waters of this State.

Senate bill No. 140, an act to authorize Ambrose Lecomte Hertzog to assume the name of Ambrose Hertzog Lecomte.

Senate bill No. 38, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Mrs. Louisa Bourgeois, wife of Thomas Taquira, to mortgage or alienate her dotal property.

Senate bill No. 43, an act to amend an act entitled "an act relative to justices of the peace for the parish of Jefferson, approved February 9, 1869, and creating an additional court in the First Ward of the parish of Jefferson, and a constable for the same."

Senate bill No. 40, an act creating an additional justice court in the parish of Orleans.

Senate bill No. 17, an act to fix the terms of the District Court in the Fourteenth Judicial District.

Senate bill No. 65, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the change of the name of Louisa Parmly Wood to Louisa Parmly Campbell.

Senate bill No. 25, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of R. Richards, Sr., of St. Landry.

Senate bill No. 21, an act to locate the seat of justice and courthouse in and for the parish of Plaquemines, and to repeal certain acts therein named.

Senate bill No. 67, an act for the relief of F. G. Llorens.

Senate bill No. 2, an act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands of the State.

Senate bill No. 12, joint resolution granting leave of absence to Thomas Reber, Parish Judge of the parish of Concordia, Louisiana.

Senate bill No. 91, an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled "an act to incorporate Harmony Fire Company No. 1 of the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary," approved February 28, 1856.

Senate bill No. 131, an act to grant the aid of the State to the Lafourche and Terrebonne Draining and Land Improvement Company.

Senate bill No. 70, an act to fix the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Senate bill No. 137, an act to amend an act entitled "an act to extend the limits of the parish of Orleans, etc.," approved March 16, 1870, and to prescribe additional regulations for the government of the corporation of the city of New Orleans.

And to further inform your honorable body that the Speaker has affixed his signature to enrolled bill for the relief of J. O. Nixon.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed to inform you that the House has concurred in the Senate amendment to House bill No. 146.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

The House has concurred in Senate amendment to House bill No. 209.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Pierce presented a petition of the Board of Managers of the Orphan's Home, Seventh street, New Orleans, asking for aid, which was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably, with amendments, on Senate bill No. 180, to be entitled an act to authorize Eugene McCarthy to sue the State of Louisiana.

Laid over.

Also, an original bill to be entitled an act to define and regulate the costs of clerks, etc., and to provide the mode of collecting payment for transcript of appeals.

Laid over.

Also, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

The Judiciary committee, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 206, directing the Treasurer of the State to pay Charles Kilsham a warrant issued by James Graham, Auditor, on the Treasurer of the State, in favor of S. A. Isaac or order, and which was purchased by said Kilsham from said Isaac, have had said bill under consideration, and respectfully submit the following report:

The evidence taken by the committee in writing, and which we herewith submit, shows that on the sixteenth of August, 1870, James Graham, Auditor of Public Accounts, issued his warrant directing the Treasurer of the State to pay to the order of S. A. Isaac twelve thousand one hundred and twenty ($12,120) dollars, chargeable to the "interest tax fund." This warrant was predicated on sundry interest coupons, described on the back of said warrant. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Kilshaw, who is a banker and deals in securities of this kind, that on the same date the warrant was issued, Mr. Isaac, the person to whose order it was made payable, applied to him, at his banking-house, to sell the warrant, and not being personally acquainted with Mr. Isaac, he declined to purchase without a reference to some person to identify him. Isaac referred to the Canal Bank, and to Mr. Newman, a broker having an office near by, who sent his clerk to Mr. Kilshaw to identify Isaac, upon which Kilshaw purchased the warrant, being well acquainted with Graham's signature, and the warrant being in proper form, and stating the consideration, by a referrence to the coupons to which it was predicated.

From the Graham's testimony we learn that at the time he issued the warrant he had no suspicion the coupons, the consideration of the warrant were not genuine, but that two or three days after the warrant was issued his suspicions were aroused that there was something wrong about it, but he did not become satisfied of this fact until about the first of September. On the thirty-first of August Mr. Graham published a notice to the public that payment of the warrant in question had been stopped. This advertisement was called to Mr. Kilshaw's attention by Mr. Graham, on the following day, which was the first notice Mr. Kilshaw had of the facts.

Mr. Maybin, a broker long engaged in dealing in such securities, testified that he never supplied to the Auditor to know whether a warrant was genuine or not, when offered to him for sale; and Mr. Graham says that he, as Auditor, is only applied to know whether warrants offered for sale are genuine when there are suspicious circumstances connected with them.

Mr. Kilshaw paid Mr. Isaac, in part, $5000 for said warrant, in a check on the Canal Bank, the original of which check is in evidence, and dated the same day as the warrant, which is conclusive evidence that the warrant was purchased by Mr. Kilshaw on that day, and on the day following Mr. Isaac had on deposit in the Canal Bank $5500.

It appears that Mr. Isaac was subsequently prosecuted for the forgery of the coupons for which this warrant was issued, and was acquitted. The question for our consideration is, whether the State is in equity bound to pay this warrant to Mr. Kilshaw, the purchaser, the consideration for which it was given having failed.

The solution of this question depends on the consideration, whether Mr. Kilshaw purchased this warrant in good faith, and under circumstances not calculated to create suspicion as to the consideration on which it was based.

Mr. Kilshaw is a banker, and is engaged in trading in securities of this kind. The warrant is payable to the order of Isaac, and is in the usual form in which such obligations are issued, and is signed by the Auditor. There is no question as to the genuineness of the warrant, nor as to its form. He knew Mr. Graham's signature well. In purchasing, the only other thing he had to satisfy himself about was whether the person offering to sell the warrant was the person in whose favor it was issued. He demanded references on this point, and the Canal Bank and a neighboring broker were referred to, and the latter identified Mr. Isaac. There is no question but that Mr. Isaac, to whom the warrant was made payable, was the identical person who sold the warrant to Mr. Kilshaw. At the time of the purchase no notice had been given that the payment of the warrant had been stopped. Such notice was not given until the thirty-first of August, fifteen days after the purchase, and the price paid for the warrant was eighty-five cents on the dollar—only a few points below the quotable price of such securities, which difference Mr. Maybin says is common. What more could have been required of Mr. Kilshaw had he applied to the Auditor to know whether this warrant was genuine, or predicated on a good consideration on the day he purchased? The answer would have been in the affirmative, as Mr. Graham says his suspicions were aroused as to the genuineness of the coupons two or three days afterward. Are there any grounds for suspicion, that Mr. Kilshaw did not, in this matter acquire this warrant in perfect good faith and without any circumstance that ought to have created any suspicion that the consideration for which the warrant was given was not good? If there is we have been unable to detect it.

If, then, the proper officer of the State, the Auditor, issues a warrant on the State Treasurer, in proper form, and payable to order, and that warrant is sold by the payee on the day it issued to a person who dealt in such paper, without any circumstance calculated to awaken the purchaser's suspicion as to the genuineness of the consideration, it seems to us that it creates a strong equitable obligation on the State to pay the warrant; that the action of the State authorities is issuing such evidence of State indebtedness, although they did so in error, or were deceived, when an innocent person becomes the purchaser of such obligation in good faith, it behooves the State to protect the purchaser, and the State cannot, in good faith, refuse to do so.

The effect of such refusal would be to impair the credit of the State in creating distrust in her good faith. As long as she is unable to pay her matured debt, the holders of the evidence thereof are compelled to go into the market and sell the same. If a purchaser in good faith of such indebtedness can be defeated in collecting it, because it may be discerned afterwards that the consideration was not genuine, then few persons will be willing to take the risk, and if they purchase at all will require a greater discount to cover the risk, and in that may seriously injure the public credit and the creditors of the State. It is, in our opinion, the true interest of the State to pay all equitable claims, and even when there is a reasonable doubt on the subject to pay the claim. Nothing is more detrimental to the true interests of a State than the repudiation of an equitable claim.

Whether, under the circumstances of this case, a legal obligation, if it was between individuals, to pay exists, we do not deem it necessary to discuss. As the State cannot be sued, the presumption always being that the State will not stand on legal technicalities, but will do equity in all cases.

Your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of this bill.

JOHN RAY,
Chairman Judiciary Committee.

Ordered to be printed in the journal.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on Senate bill No. 224, to be entitled an act for the relief of Greiff & Byrne.

Laid over.

Also, Senate bill No. 226, to be entitled an act for the relief of W. F. Storey & Co.

Laid over.

Mr. Swords, from the Committee on Parks and Public Buildings, reported back, without action, joint resolution No. 3, relative to the removal of the seat of government.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the bill was recommitted to the same committee.

Mr. Futch, from the Committee on Penitentiary, offered the following minority report:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

The undersigned, member of the committee that recently visited the penitentiary in compliance with its duty, not being able to concur with the majority of the committee, submits, with respect, the following minority report:

I fully agree with the majority in reference to the condition of the penitentiary, its general management, and the excellence of the machinery for manufacturing thread, cloth, and other things. So far as I was able to judge, I am convinced that, had all the others of the contractors with the State for the last few years been as faithful to their obligations as the present lesses of the penitentiarya our State finances would now be in a much better condition.

I cannot agree with the majority in the assertion that the prisoners suffer from the prejudice of the guards. I conversed with a number of the prisoners, some of whom I knew personally, and they all expressed perfect satisfaction with their treatment. Indeed, it is impossible for me to conceive how the prejudice of the guards (which I heard nothing of) can affect the prisoners in any way, as the guards are not allowed to speak to the prisoners at all, nor does it appear that there is any opportunity for the guards to come in contact with the prisoners, unless it be in an attempt to escape.

Cruelty, that would prompt the lessees or managers to select guards with reference to their prejudice against the prisoners, would certainly be novel in its character.

I do not say that the charge of the majority is untrue, but that I heard nothing of it, either from the prisoners or any one else, until I read it in the majority report, and I regarded it as my duty, as a member of the committee, to find out all I could.

The majority condemn the practice of whipping as a punishment.

This may or may not be the best mode of punishment. It is due the present lessees, however, to say that it is not a practice inaugurated by them. It has always, so I am informed, been the practice in the institution. It is evident that punishment should not only be commensurate with the offense, but should conform to the dictates of humanity. In my humble opinion, there is no kind of effectual punishment so susceptible of being properly regulated, in prudent hands, as that of whipping. I heard no complaint of excessive punishment.

The buildings recommended by the majority are certainly needed to perfect the accommodations, but considering the embarrassed condition of the treasury, I cannot join in the positive recommendation of the majority to have such buildings erected at the present time.

The convicts now seem to be well provided for and comfortable.

When our treasury ceases to be a mere nominal department, we can better afford to make those needed improvements.

R. W. FUTCH,
Member of Committee.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Engrossment, reported the following bills as having been duly engrossed:

Amendments to House bill No. 146, to be entitled an act appropriating $250,000 to pay the expenses of the General Assembly.

Also, amendments to House bill No. 209, known as the slaughterhouse bill.

Also, Senate bill No. 63, to provide for the drainage of New Orleans.

Also, Senate bill No. 123, to amend and re-enact section eleven of an act to incorporate the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, approved September 26, 1868.

Also, Senate bill No. 219, to incorporate the Morning Star Benevolent Association of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Also, Senate bill No. 220, authorizing Oran M. Kinchen to adopt Hattie Louise Harvey as one of his children.

Also, Senate bill No. 221, for the relief of R. P. Bruton, State Tax Collector for the parish of Union.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Pinchback:

A bill to regulate the fees of the office of Recorder of Morgages, parish of Orleans.

By Mr. Hunsaker:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Lake Shore Building Association.

By Mr. Swords:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to establish a Sailors' Home in the city of New Orleans.

By Mr. Pierce:

Of a bill to provide adjustment and settlement of Metropolitan Police claims and assessment.

By Mr. McMillen:

Of a bill endorsing an ordinance of the Police Jury of Morehouse parish, relative to a courthouse tax.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced according to previous notice:

By Mr. Kelso:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an re-enact an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bayou Bœuf and Red river Navigation Company, approved March 30, 1833.

[Continued in our next Number]

STEAMBOATS.

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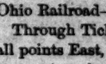
FOR GREENVILLE, VICKSBURG and the BENDS.
Leaves every THURSDAY, at 5 P. M.



FOR GREENVILLE, ARGUIN, Sunny Side, Egg's Point, Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikin's Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings—The new and magnificent steamer

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Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

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ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.
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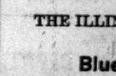
Illinois Central Railroad Packets.



For MEMPHIS, CAIRO AND the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

RICHMOND.....GREEN, Master.
Leaves on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 5 P. M.
PAULINE CARROLL.....YOST, Master.
Leaves on FRIDAY, April 28, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

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A. A. WOODS, General Agent,
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Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of
JAMES T. TUCKER,
apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
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Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT from New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR
CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent.

BATON ROUGE.

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W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master; JAMES MCELRY, Clerk,

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